NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1868.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

UP THE CHICKAHOMINY.

Battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks.

QUESTION OF REINFORCEMENTS.

BATTLE OF GAINES' MILL.

OPERATIONS OF GENERAL POPE.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN AND ANTIBTAM.

BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

The President, who had united with the Navy Department in urging their proposition, first upon General Scott and then upon General McClelian, manifested great disappointment when he learned that the plan had failed in consequence of the troops not being sent. And Captain Craven three up his command on the Potomac and applied to be sent to see awaying that, by remaining here

consequence of the troops not being sent. And Captain Craven threw up his command on the Potomac and applied to be sent to sea, saying that, by remaining here and doing nothing, he was but ioning his own reputation, as the blame for permitting the Potomac to be blockaded would be imputed to him and the flottilla under his command.

Upon the failure of this plan of the Navy Department, the effective vessels of the Potomac flottilla lieft upon the Port Royal expedition. The navigation of the river was almost immediately thereafter closed, and remained closed until the rebels voluntarily evacuated their batteries in the March following, he sleps having been taken, in the meantime, for reopening communication by that route.

On the 19th of January, 1862, the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chaf of the army and navy, issued orders for a general movement of all the armies of the United States, one result of which was the series of victories at Fort Henry, Fort Ionelson, &c., which so electrified the country and revived the hopes of every loyal man in the land.

Here follow copies of various orders in regard to the movement and estimates of Generals Mothellan, Wads worth, Adjutant teneral Thomas and Major General Hitchcock, as the forces requisite for the defence of Wastingston and those actually on hand for that purpose. These have been all published before. The report then continues:—

Con the 10th of Inneary, 1800, the President of the United States, an Commander in Charle of the army and havy, insued orders for a general movement of all the arms of the United States, one result of which was the which no electrified the country and revived the kepter of every loyal mass in the land.

Here follow copies of various orders in regard to the movement and estimates of Generals McHelan, Wates movement and admired the country and revived the kepter of the Adjutant teneral Thomas and Major dements Hillchook, as the forces requisite for the diverse of the Army of the Potenses and Major dements Hillchook, as the forces requisite for the diverse of the Army of the Potenses and Major dements in the basis of the commander of the States of Control of the C

rai McCleilan, and the one of the President in reply, are dated immediately previous to the "seven days" battle," they are given here in full.

Received 8-50 P. M.

I have just returned from the field, and find your despatch in regard to Jackson. Several contralands, just an, give information confirming the supposition that Jackson's advance is at or near Manover Cent House, and that Beauregard arrived, with atrong re-inforcements, in Richmond yesterday. In the strong re-inforcements in Richmond yesterday. In the strong re-inforcement and Beauregard. I shall have to contend against vasily superior odds if these reports be true: but this army will do all that a manual results and the superior of man to hold their position and repuise any attact. I regret my great inferiority of numbers out feel that I am in on way responsible for it, as I have not failed to represent repeatedly the necessity of re-inforcement; that this was the decisive point; and that all the available means of the government about the concentrated here. I will do all that a general can do with in destroyed by overwhelming numbers, can at least the with it and share its fate. But if he result of the action which will occur to morrow, or within a short time, is a dissure, the responsibility cannot be thrown on my shoulders its must rest whereit belongs.

Since I commenced this I have received additional intelligence confirming the supposition in regard to Jackson's movements and Beauregard. I shall probactly be attacked to-morrow, and now go to the other side of the Chicks homily to arrange for the defence on that side. I feel that there is no tast in GEO. R. MCCLELLAN, Major General.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

The answer of the President is as follows:—

there is no use in my again asking for re-entercements.

GEO. 8. McClinklian. Major General.

Hon. E. M. Starton, Secretary of War.

The answer of the President is as follows:—

Washington, June 26, 1822.

Your three despatches of yesterday in relation to the affair, ending with the statement that you completely succeeded in making your point, are very grantfein. The later one of a quarter-past six P. M. suggesting the probability of your being overwhemed by 20,000 men, and taking of whom the responsibility will belong, pains ine very much, I give you all I can, and ast on the presumption that you will do the best you can with what you have; winte you continue, anginerously I think, to assume that nouth cive you more if I would. I have omitted, I shall emit, no opportunity to send you re-enforcements whenever I possibly can.

Major General McClestian.

On the affection of the 26th of Jone, between two and three o'check, the enemy in considerable force made a vigorous attack upon the troops of General McClestian, and three o'check, the enemy in considerable force made a vigorous attack upon the troops of General McClestian, on brigades of Seymour and Reynolds. The action lasted until nightful, when the enemy were repuised. Troops were sent up by General Porter to the assistance of those engaged but they were not in the battle, though some of them were in possition to support the right of the line.

About under o'check that night the troops were ordered to full have to Gaines' Mill, which was accomplished without loss.

On the 27th the battle of Gaines' Mill was fought, principally by the troops under General Porter. Our forces theretaging were from 27,000 to 30,000. the force of the enemy being from two to three times that number. The enemy were in such superior force that, sithough our troops fought with a loss of about 9,000 men in killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. McClelian was questioned as to the policy of leaving the right wing, consisting of only should should be supported by the policy of the policy of

portion of the enemy on the right bank, or move at once for the James, we would have had a concentrated army and a fair chance of a brillian result in the first; and in the second, if we accomplished nothing we would have been in the same case on the morning of the 27th as we were on that of the 28th, minus a lost battle and a compulsory retreat. Or had the fortified lines, thrown up expressly for that purpose, been held by 20,000 men, as they could have been, we would have fought on the other side with 89,000 men instead of 27,000. Or, finally, had the lines been abandoned, with our bold on the right bank of the Chickahominy, we might have fought and crashed the enemy on the left bank, repeated our commountation, and their returned and taken Richmond.

CO-OPERATION WITH GENERAL FORE

General Burnide, with his command, was the first to leave the peninsula. He isneded at Aquia and proceeded to Fredericksburg, relieving General Rurnide was ordered to send all possible assistance to General Furgon, because ordered two of his three divisions (Reno's and Stevens') up the Rappalasmock. Shortly after that the advance of the Army of the Fotomec, Fitzjohn Forter's corps, reached Aquia and was sent forward by General Burnide to General Pope. The rest of the Army of the Potomac, except Keyes' corps, left to garrison Torktown, proceeded to Alexandria, and from there joined General Pope. The rest of the Army of the Potomac, except Keyes' corps, left to garrison Torktown, proceeded to Alexandria, which he did.

The troops sent to the assistance of General Burnide for those sent out from Alexandria, which he did.

The troops sent to the assistance of General Hornaide for those sent out from Alexandria, until General McClician arrived, on the 20th of August, after which the orders were given to General Hornaide for these sent out from Alexandria the orders and conference on the cases of General Hornaide for those sent out from Alexandria the orders and otherwish have been so fully investigated by the military courts in the cas

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